



REPORT  
ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE  
**Dungarpur State,**  
RAJPUTANA,  
FOR

*The Samvat 1975-76 Bikrami,  
(Corresponding to 1918-19 A. D.)*



*Published by Authority.*

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RAWAL PINDI.

PRINTED AT THE "EGERTON PRESS" BY J.R. THAPUR & SONS.



To

Major D. M. FIELD, I. A.,

*Political Agent,*

*Southern Rajputana States,*

CAMP DUNGARPUR,

*Dated the 25th January 1920.*

DEAR SIR,

In submitting the Annual Report of the administration of the Dungarpur State for the year 1918-19, I think it will not be out of place to briefly notice some of the peculiar features which characterize this year's report.

The failure of the monsoon of 1918 was already making provisions for the year 1918-19, which threatened to be a year of scarcity. The unexpected and sad demise of His late Highness almost at the very commencement of the year took away from us the ruling and the guiding mind in the administration. This rude and sudden shock naturally made me feel helpless and, as it were, utterly crushed under the burden which I feared would perhaps be too heavy for me to bear; but time brings with it its healing influences and the acquisition of a sympathetic and kind officer like yourself was fortunately a Godsend for me in my painful situation.

Measures for facing scarcity were devised and carried out successfully under your kind advice and guidance. We were able to pull through the year without contracting any additional debt.

The scarcity, the funeral obsequies and expenses on account of His late Highness' demise, the paying up of His late Highness' outstanding debts and many other items tolerably large made great and unexpected demands on the slender resources of the State and I am happy to say that we successfully met them all and it is no little satisfaction to me to be able to say that the financial condition of the State at the end of the year was found to be so flourishing and easy that I was able at the commencement of the current year to pay up the balance of Rs 55,000 of the Government Loan and thus leave the State quite free from debt.

The accompanying brief note of the extraordinary expenditure which had to be incurred will give some idea as to the manner in which the management of the general finance of the State was carried on during the year.

Yours truly,

Sd. MOHANLAL,

*Diwan, Dungarpur State.*

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**Short note on the actual receipts and expenses of the  
Dungarpur State for 1918-19 and forecast  
for 1919-20.**

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In spite of the year being one of scarcity and high prices the receipts excluding Teeka money of Rs. 1,14,300 received on account of His Highness the Maharawal's betrothal amount to Rs. 5,33,699 and expenses to Rs. 5,18,907 which besides purchase of a motor, carriage, tongas, etc., include New Works Rs. 25,622, Investments of Rs. 49,239, Repayment of debt Rs. 20,000, War Contributions Rs. 24,961, Illness, demise, obsequies and liabilities of His late Highness Rs. 46,278, scarcity Rs. 16,471 and Loans Rs. 9,000, or in other words non-recurring extraordinary expenses of Rs. 1,42,232 and investments of Rs. 49,232. The receipts also include a few extraordinary items, *e. g.*, succession Nazrana Rs. 5,297. Private money of His late Highness Rs. 26,036 and miscellaneous Rs. 13,000, or in all, a sum of Rs. 44,000. Thus there remains a surplus of Rs. 14,792 from the current year's income which together with the last year's balance and Teeka money amounts to Rs. 1,87,385.

The estimated receipts for the current year amount to Rs. 5,35,970 and expenses to Rs. 5,25,062 which besides providing for purchase of a motor lorry, horses, motor launch, etc., include New Works Rs. 42,250. Investments of Rs. 22,500 on behalf of the Baiji Sahiba, Repayment of debt Rs. 55,000, obsequies and liabilities of His late Highness Rs. 21,000, purchase of a Printing

Press Rs. 5,000 or in other words after providing non-recurring extraordinary expenses of Rs 1,23,250 and investing Rs 22,500 leave a balance of Rs. 11,908 from the current year's estimated revenue and of Rs 1,98,294 including last year's balance.

It is a matter of great pleasure to be able to record that this is the first time since the last minority and even earlier that the State will become free of all the debts with which it has been burdened for no less than quarter of a century and that moreover we now have a record balance in the treasury May this prosperity continue and ever increase.

# REPORT

ON

The Administration

OF

*The DUNGARPUR STATE (Rajputana,)*

FOR

The Samvat 1975-76 Bikrami

(A. D. 1918-19.)

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## CHAPTER I.

### GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. The State is situated in the extreme South of Rajputana between 23-20° and 24-1° North Latitude and 74-23° East Longitude. It is bounded on the North by

Geographical Position and Boundaries.

Mewar, on the West by Idar, on the South by Lunawara, Kadana and Sunth, and on the East by Banswara.

2. The State covers an area of nearly 1447 square miles with 771 villages and towns (266 of Khalsa, 359 Jagir and 246 maufi).

Area population, etc.

The population numbers 159,192 giving an average of 110 per square mile. Almost half of the population consists of Bhils. The means of communications are fair weather roads. No Railway traverses the State. The nearest Railway Stations, Udaipur on the Ajmer side, and Taloda on the Ahmedabad side, are both over sixty miles from Dungarpur, the

Capital. The average gross revenue of the State for the last 5 years comes to Rs. 4,88,232-12-9.

3. *The Ruling House*.—The Ruling House represents the elder branch of the Siscdiyas who came originally from Chittorgarh. The State was founded about the close of the thirteenth century A. D. by one Mahup. About the middle of the sixteenth century, Banswara, under a younger brother, became separate. Shortly after, under Rawal Askaranji, an alliance was concluded with the Mughals and later on in 1818, under Maharawal Jaswant Singhji with the Hon'ble the East India Company. The State rendered loyal assistance to the Government during the Mutiny of 1857 and during the recent Great European War.

4. The Ruling House is related by blood to the Houses of Udaipur, Banswara and Partabgarh and by Marriage to those of Sailana, Rutlam, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Alwar and Kishangarh.

5. *Present Ruler*.—The present Ruler, Rai Rayan Maharawal Shri Lakshman Singh Bahadur, who is a Minor aged 11 years, came to the Gaddi on the demise of his father, His late Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Bijaya Singh Bahadur, K. C. I E., on 15th November 1918.

6. The principal event during the year under report was the betrothal ceremony, performed on the 14th October 1918, of His Highness (then Heir Apparent) Maharawal Shri Lakshman Singh Bahadur with the daughter of the Raja Sahib of Bhinga..

7. About a fortnight after this event, His late Highness was taken ill suddenly on 31st October 1918. This illness ended in his death on 15th November 1918 when the present Ruler succeeded him on the Gaddi. He being a minor, the State was put under the charge of the Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, who controls the administration, in consultation with the Executive Council instituted during the life time of His late Highness.

It will not be out of place here to say something about the sterling qualities of His late Highness, both in his capacity as a Ruler and as a man. First and Foremost he was a true Rajput. He was proud of his race and tried to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious ancestors in all that was good and worthy of observance. He was generous, sometimes even to a fault, he had the welfare of his subjects always at his heart. He was fond of Sanskrit-Literature and Aryan Philosophy; and he held strong views about his religion and scrupulously followed its observances. In short he was an ideal Ruler, generous and wise, learned in Aryan lore and religious inclined. No wonder that his demise appears to all in Dungarpur a great calamity.

8. *Administrator*.—The State, for about 20 days after the demise of His late Highness, was in the charge of Mr. A. T. Holme, the Resident in Mewar, till on 4-12-18, it was placed under the control of Major D. M. Field, I. A., Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.

9. The education of His Highness and his brother, Maharaj Kumar Virbhadr Singh, was

entrusted to His late Highness' Private Secretary, Thakur Shivagovind Singh, who after the demise of His late Highness worked as Tutor and Guardian to the Princes and continued in that capacity till his sad death in the Firozabad Railway accident on 19th June 1918 Pandit Ramchandra, B. A. Head Master Pinhey School was then temporarily appointed as Tutor to His Highness and his brother.

10. On account of the State being in mourning for the demise of His late Highness, no periodical Festivals were celebrated.

11. Mr. Mohanlal T. Shah held charge as Diwan through out the year.

12. The ceremony of "Tulwar bandhai" to the Jagirdar of Mando was performed on 7th July 1919, the new Jagirdar Thakur Umaid Singh, succeeding to the Jagir on the death of Thakur Dalpat Singh on 26th October 1918.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

14. *The Executive Council*—I take this occasion to record the sad death of Thakur Shivagovind Singh on 19th June 1919, in whom the State has lost a faithful, loyal and able servant. His post as member of the Council remained vacant upto the end of the year under report. Thus there were three members, Messrs. Mohanlal T. Shah, President, Thakur Shivagovind Singh and Pandit Balwant Rao upto 18th June 1919 and the two remaining for the rest of the year.

15. The Council held 97 meetings during the year. Of a total of 28 applications which included balance of 10 from last year, the Council rejected 1, decided 5, remanded 2, and sent 10 to the Political Agent, leaving a balance of 10 at the end of the year under report; 1499 papers including references were submitted to the Council. They passed orders on 1400 and submitted 99 to the Political Agent, for disposal, leaving no arrears.

### CHAPTER III.

#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT

16. The year on the whole was one of Scarcity, food grains and fodder being lacking owing to the failure of the rains in the preceding year.

17. *Charge*—Gandhi Sukhalal was in charge of the Department till by the order of the Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, No 833, dated 26th May 1919, Sardar Pratap Singh was appointed Revenue Officer.

18. *General*—Owing to the hilly nature of a large portion of the State, only a little above 1/6th part of the State is under cultivation. During the year, two villages reverted to the State owing to the death of their owners without issue; there are now 266 Khalsa villages in all.

19. *Immigration and Emigration*—There is not much to say on this subject, 9 persons having left the State and 11 immigrated.



20. *Settlement*—The year under report is the fourth year of the Second Settlement. The work, that now remains, to be done in the Settlement papers, is “*Safai work*” of the Bhilwa villages, all the rest has been completed during the year.

*Survey of Jagir land*—Ten villages belonging to Jagirdars have been Surveyed. The papers of the two villages of Mukerwada and Kokapur have been submitted to the Executive Council for sanction. The work of classification of soil, etc., of the remaining 8 villages is in progress.

21. *The area under cultivation*—In the year under report the areas under Kharif and Rabbi crops were respectively 25,921 and 5,563 acres as against 36,212 and 18,804 acres in the preceding year, the decrease in both being mainly due to the failure of the Monsoon. As two crops in the year were taken from 3671 acres of land, the real area under cultivation was 28113 acres.

A table showing the settlement area and the area under cultivation as compared with the same of the preceding year, is given below which shows that 18616 acres of the settlement land remained uncultivated while 466 acres of Navtor land were taken up for cultivation.

DESCRIPTION.	Chahi. Digar.	Talabi. Rohan	Sirma.	Sukhi.	Ran- khad.	Total	Remarks.			
Settlement	...	3,278	370	2,315	2,209	8,420	26,051	3,620	46,263	
Samvat 1974	...	1,964	314	2,067	509	9,236	21,446	2,647	38,183	
Samvat 1975	...	2,648	281	1,523	1,169	7,215	13,966	1,371	28,113	
Increase	...	684	...	...	600	...	...	...	1,284	
Decrease	...	...	33	544	...	2,021	7,480	1,276	11,354	

22. A comparative statement of wells and live stock is given below.

Year.	Wells.	Plough Cattle	Other Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Population
1917-18	3,121	60,789	175,876	73,847	159,192
1918-19	3,224	51,609	130,870	64,860	159,192
Decrease or Increase	+103	-9180	-45,006	-8,987	

The decrease in live stock is mainly due to scarcity of fodder and prevalence of cattle diseases.

23. A comparative statement of demands and collections of the two last years is given below.

DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.		
Details.	1917-18	1918-19	Details.	1917-18	1918-19
Land Revenue	1,57,941	1,59,182	Collections...	1,53,946	1,51,649
Arrears ...	1,700	2,678	Remissions	3,017	4,213
			Suspensions	2,678	5,968
Total ...	1,59,641	1,61,860	...	1,59,641	1,61,830

Collection of the land revenue was made without any coercion. Suspensions were allowed to deserving persons in poor circumstances.

24. *Tacavi Advances*—Tacavi Advances to the cultivators are compared in the following statement:—

Year.	Wells.		Tanks.		Bullocks		Guzara.	
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1917-18	7	155	...	...	17	340	...	...
1918-19	46	1344	...	...	373	7250	34	550

## 25. Crops of commercial importance :—

Experimental sowing of cotton and tobacco was under taken, but nothing definite could be ascertained owing to the unfavourable season. The experiment will be repeated next year. Cotton was sown in 196 acres as against 338 and tobacco 27 acres against 29 acres in the preceding year.

*Poppy cultivation*—This cultivation was carried out in 321 acres as against 1215 acres in the last year. The decrease was due to insufficient rains and the strictness of the opium rules. In view of the demand for opium in the State, which has to be imported from outside, it is desirable to encourage this crop as this will be profitable both to the State and the cultivators.

26. *Stacking of grass*—There is no balance of grass in the stock at the end of the year under report, the opening balance of 3,82,400 Pulas having been distributed to needy cultivators. Immediate steps will be taken to accumulate large collections of grass

by making stacks at different convenient places as was done under His late Highness' orders.

27. *Tanks and wells*—During the year under report 7 new wells were dug and 96 wells were repaired, 29 out of the old damaged tanks and 10 out of this year's breached tanks were completely repaired.

28. *Mango and Mahua Plantations*—Only 6071 Mango and 5576 Mahua trees have survived out of the last year's plantations. Out of this year's 23392 mango and 15123 Mahua plants are reported to have survived.

29. *Cattle branding*—No cattle branding was done during the year under report on account of the condition of cattle being bad for want of fodder.

30. *Prices of food grains*—The prices of food grains ruled high during the year under report owing to scarcity. To give facility for general sale, grain shops were opened at suitable places and rates were kept fixed throughout year.

31. *Rainfall*—The rainfall as detailed in the Appendix No. II amounted to 30'—36' against 19'—49" in the preceding year, the rains being general and well distributed.

32. *Registration*—The income under this head amounted to Rs. 140 as against Rs. 145-4-0 in the previous year.

## COURT OF WARDS.

33. This Department is under the supervision of the Revenue Officer.

34. The year opened with 21 ; 5 were released from superintendence during the year under report and 10 new ones were added, making a total of 26 at the end of the year. Of these 23 are under the Court of Wards on account of Minority and the remaining three for debt and mismanagement.

35. *Education of Wards*—Of the minors one, the Muafidar of Ghugran, having studied some time in the Mayo College, now attends the Revenue Office for practical training, 9 are studying in the Pinhey School at Dungarpur, and two in village schools near their Thikanas.

36. The financial condition of the states is shown in Appendix No. III.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENTS.

#### CUSTOMS.

37.—*Charge*—The Department was in charge of Baboo Soowa Lal Rawat, during the whole year, excepting the period of one month from 7th July to 6th August 1919 when he attended the excise conference at Indore and was on casual leave and the period he was on privilege leave from 21st August to 30th September 1919. During these two periods

of absence of the permanent incumbent, the charge of the Department was entrusted to Pandit Murlidhar Bhargawa, State Accountant, during the first period and Pandit Balwant Rao, Judicial Officer and member of the Council, during the second period.

38. *Changes of Tariff*—Owing to the abnormal rise in prices and the lack of a sufficient quantity of stock to meet demands in the State itself duty on Exports was enhanced in the case of certain articles, viz food grains, Ghee Mahua, Gur, timber and grass. The Tariff in force is given in Appendix No IV.

39. *Trade*—The scarcity and high prices ruling during the year materially influenced the Exports, the chief articles under this Head—Food-grains and Ghee—not being exported owing to their being insufficient even for the needs of the State. This influence had less effect on the Imports, the chief articles under which are such as cloth, sugar and salt forming the necessities of life.

40. *Customs*—The gross customs receipts amounted to Rs. 1,12,381 showing a fall of Rs. 70,212 as compared with the receipts of the previous year. The decrease is made up of a decrease of Rs 65,005 under Exports, of Rs. 4,136 under Imports and of Rs. 1,271 under miscellaneous.

41. *Grazing dues*—The extreme scarcity of fodder naturally reduced these dues to nearly 1/5th of what they were in the preceding year. The total sum collected this year was Rs 1,193 as against Rs. 5,656 in the previous year

42. *Rebari Revenue*—It amounted this year to Rs. 3,567 as against Rs. 4,023 in the preceding year.

43. *Customs and Grazing cases*—The breaches of Customs and Grazing rules reported and dealt with during the year under report as compared with those of the last year were 344 as against 818 and 97 as against 93 respectively.

### EXCISE

44. *Opium*—The total sale of opium during the year under report was 9350 lbs. as against 11,148 lbs. in the last year. There was thus a decrease of 1863 lbs in consumption, while the sale proceeds showed an increase of Rs. 11766, the total proceeds being Rs. 1,21,222-2-2 as against Rs. 1,09,455-15-1 in the previous year. This increase in the proceeds is accounted for by the rise of price of opium. The State realised from the sale of opium a net income of Rs. 49,212-9-3.

45. *Ganja and Bhang*—The net revenue from the sale of Ganja and Bhang amounted to Rs. 1,420 as against Rs. 1,375 in the last year.

46. *Abkari*—The Madras System, introduced in 1915-16 has so far worked smoothly and satisfactorily. The financial results, etc., are given below as compared with those in the previous year.

Kind of Spirit.	Quantity issued.		Duty charged.	
	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18.	1918-19.
30 U. P. Spirit ...	4,165	6,455	3,741 15 11	6,941 13 9
60 U. P. Spirit ...	1,63,609	98,450	66,466 2 6	56,348 13 5
Masaladar Spirit ...	334 $\frac{3}{4}$	486 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 12 3	218 9 2
Total ...	1,68,108 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,05,391 $\frac{1}{2}$	70,324 14 8	63,509 4 4



The material decrease in the quantity of weaker spirit issued in this year is mainly due to the diminished manufacture of spirit owing to the scarcity of Malua and other articles from which spirit is generally extracted and also the rise in retail price.

47. *Income of Abkari*—The statement below shows the total income of Abkari as compared with that of the last year:—

DETAILS.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Duty charged	70,324 14 8	63,509 4 4
License fee of retail sale	37,724 3 0	35,050 0 0
Fines	1,000 0 0	842 10 9
Sale proceeds of measures and casks	323 2 8	...
Miscellaneous	297 0 6	252 10 3
Total	109,669 4 10	99,654 9 4

48. The statement below shows the balance at the close of the year and the quantity distilled and the quantity issued to retail vendors during the year

under report as compared with those of the last year.

DETAILS.				1917-18.	1918-19.
				L. P. Gallons.	L. P. Gallons.
Opening balance	...	...		9092.1	4339.6
Distilled	...	...	...	67 695.5	46,598.4
		Total	...	76,787.6	50 938.0
Issued to retail vendors	...	...	...	68,405.7	43,964.0
Returned for redistillation	...	...	...	648.5	343.3
Dryage and Wastage	...	...	...	3,393.8	2 355.3
		Total	...	72 448.0	46,662.6
Closing balance	...	...	...	4,339.6	4,275.4

49 *Abkari cases*—282 offences, viz 4 of illicit distillation, 14 of illicit import and 264 other petty cases, were reported in the year against 253 of the last year; conviction was obtained in 237 cases, 19 were dismissed, leaving 26 pending at the close of the year.

### FORESTS.

50. *Charge*—Munshi Mohamed Chohan, was in charge of the Department, through out the year under report. He also looks after the Sbikargahs.

51. The following statement shows the total income of the Department as compared with that of the previous year:—

DETAILS.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Duty on timber ...	3,297 5 3	2,834 15 6
Income from minor forest products ...	240 10 9	250 0 0
Fines ...	386 0 9	361 1 1
Profit from cutting timber ..	273 13 9	130 14 4
Customs Export duty on forest products	4,094 8 3	2,351 0 9
Sale proceeds from grass ...	...	4,270 2 8
Grazing dues ...	5,656 15 9	1,193 15 0
Contract of leaves of Timaru ...	...	25 0 0
Camel Grazing ...	4,023 0 0	3,567 4 0
Total ...	17,972 6 6	14,984 6 10

The main decrease is under grazing dues which is due to the Banjaras not being allowed to enter the State to graze their cattle owing to scarcity of fodder.

52. *Stock of fodder*—There was only one stack of fodder weighing 2000 maunds approximately left over at the close of the year, the previous balance and this year's collection having been distributed at fixed price among needy cultivators and others who could not obtain fodder for their cattle.

53. *Forest Cases*—The number of forest offences this year was 70, the same as last year. These, with the last year's balance 12 made up 82 in all; of these 78 were decided, leaving a balance of 4 at the close of the year.

## CHAPTER V.

### PROTECTION.

#### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

54. *The Legislative Council*—The Council constitutes the Highest Court in the State. Its decisions are final except that the confirmation of the Administrator exercising the powers of the Durbar is necessary in all criminal cases, in which the sentence imposed is of death or of imprisonment for 7 years and upwards.

The Council passed, revised or repealed no act or regulation during the year

One of its members, Thakur Shivagovind Singh met with his death in the Firozabad Railway accident on 19th June 1919. His place was not filled upto the end of the year. The Council sat for 12 days during the year. Appendix No. V shows the

work disposed of by the Council during the year under report.

55. Besides the Legislative Council, there are two Judicial Officers in the State, one at Dungarpur, who is the Judicial Officer and has powers of a 1st class Magistrate and hears Civil cases upto Rs. 10,000 in value; the other at Sagwara with powers of a 2nd class Magistrate and of hearing Civil cases upto Rs 100 in value. The Judicial Officer at Dungarpur also hears all appeals, Civil and Criminal, against the decision of the Court at Sagwara. Appeals from the Court of the Judicial Officer at Dungarpur go to the Legislative Council.

56. The number and details of Civil and Criminal cases tried by both Courts are given in Appendix No. VI and No. VII.

57. The Judicial Officer, at head of the Judicial Department also controls and supervises the Jail and Izlai Gair.

58. From 12-4-19 to 30-9-19, the Judicial Officer, Pandit Balwant Raoji, worked as Scarcity Officer, during his absence Munshi Saddr-ud-din Khan, Motmid Izlai Gair acted for him as Judicial Officer.

59. Two cases were tried under summary powers as against the same number last year,

60. Three criminal appeals were filed against the decision of the Court at Sagwara. Of these 1 was rejected, and 1 was reversed, leaving 1 pending at the end of the year. One Civil appeal was filed against the decision of the Sagwara Court. This,

with one left pending from last year was rejected, leaving no case pending at the end of the year.

60(a). The statement below shows the total income of the Department as compared with that of the last year :—

DETAILS.				1917-18.	1918-19.
Fines	...	...	...	2,010 4 0	1,690 10 6
Court fees and stamps	...	...	...	6,570 2 8	4,565 4 11
Confiscated property	...	...	...	7 1 9	21 5 6
Lawaris	...	...	...	2,077 10 0	307 3 3
Decree Border Court	...	...	...	3 0 0	110 2 0
Fees Sarhad Bundi	...	...	...	285 8 0	299 0 0
Total				10,953 10 5	6,993 10 2

61. The number of miscellaneous cases relating to stray cattle, etc., disposed of by the Court during the year under report, was 381 as against 302 in the last year.

62. *Execution of Decrees*—The number of applications for execution of decrees was 289, of which 140 were disposed of leaving 149 pending against 401,287 and 114 respectively of the last year (*vide* Appendix No. VIII).

## JAIL.

63. *Charge*—Munshi Syed Imam Ali was in charge of the Jail throughout the year under report.

64. Appendix No. IX shows the number of prisoners confined in the Central Jail during the year under report and their maintenance charges.

65. The usual Jail industries such as making of carpets, Niwar, etc., were carried on. The total value of the goods woven by the prisoners this year amounted to Rs. 723-5-3 which taken with the balance of last year, viz Rs. 151 5-3 gives total of Rs. 872-10-6. of which goods worth Rs. 491-0-2 were disposed of, leaving a balance of goods worth Rs. 413-10-4 at the end of the year.

66. On the mid-night of 24th August 1919 some 5 prisoners attempted to escape from the Jail, but timely information having been received through one of the prisoners, all the fugitives were recaptured before they could go to any great distance. The guards and officer, to whose negligence the escape was found to be due, were punished, as also were the prisoners, who attempted to escape.

67. The general health of the prisoners was good during the year. There was one death among prisoners under trial.

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IZLAI GAIR

68. The Department deals with inter-statal matters. To decide cases between Dungarpur and

neighbouring States of Mewar, Banswara, Mahikantha, Rewakantha, etc., there are two Courts the Vaklai Panchayat and Border Court. The Vaklai Panchayat decides all disputes and cases between the subjects of two or more states except those cases and disputes in which both parties are Bhils, and which are decided by the Boarder Court

69. The number of cases filed by Dungarpur Subjects against subjects of the neighbouring States during the year was 30, which with 43, balance from last year, made up 73 in all, of these 29 were disposed of, leaving 44 pending at the close of the year

70. Nine cases were filed by subjects of neighbouring States against the subjects of Dungarpur. These with a balance of 25 from last year, made up 34 in all. Of these 10 were disposed of, leaving 24 pending

71. This year a Border Court was held in Dungarpur and Mewar. 24 cases (17 of Dungarpur and 7 of Bhumat, Mewar) were taken up, disposed of and decreese granted to the value of Rs. 440-8-0 in favour of Dungarpur against Mewar Khalsa and Bhumat and Rs. 240 in favour of Bhumat, against Dungarpur.

72. *Vaklai Panchayat*—The Court granted decrees to the value of Rs. 332-11-0 in favour of Mewar against Dungarpur.

73. *Amicable Settlement*—Of cases between Dungarpur and Mewar. No Panchayat for the settlement of such cases was held this year. There were



6 cases of Dungarpur against Mewar and 2 cases of Mewar against Dungarpur pending at the close of the year.

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## POLICE.

74. The Police Superintendent, Thakur Ranjit Singh, was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

75 *Strength*—The total strength of the Police had this year to be increased by employing 24 new men from the beginning of the year, thus making a total of 267 at the end of the year. Owing to disturbed conditions on the borders, it is likely that a larger force will be necessary as some new Choukis have been established and more may be necessary if the conditions do not improve. To meet this additional demand Government have been requested to allow an extra number of Fire-arms for the Police Force. The Police is regularly drilled. In the whole Force there are only 99 Smooth Bore Snider Rifles, excluding the 50 Muzzle Loading Guns, which were subsequently supplied and though intended for arming the Police Force, were used in arming the Bijaya Pultan which was necessary as the latter also have important guard duties to perform.

The total cost of the Department was Rs. 28,863 9-5 as against Rs. 24,104-0-9 in the last year. The increase was due partly to increase in the scale of pay of the establishment and partly to the employment of a larger number.

76. Excluding some new Choukis, which had to be temporarily established owing to scarcity, there were 7 permanent Thanas and 11 Choukis throughout the year.

77. The ratio of Police to population and area comes to 1 Policeman for every 576 persons and for every 5.4 squares miles of area.

78. The value of property stolen and recovered during the year under report was Rs 23,149 and Rs. 3,653 as against Rs. 12,491 and 2,408 respectively in the last year.

79. The number of offences reported during the year was 298 as against 174 in the previous year. The increase in offences was due to scarcity.

80. The number of persons arrested and sent up for trial was 230 as against 124 in the last year. Of these 131 were convicted as against 69 in the preceding year.

81. The total strength, cost, discipline and Education of the Force are given in appendix No. X.

82. In May 1919, the Police of the State succeeded in arresting two most notorious outlaws, who had been for years past committing dacoities and murders in the British Districts, of Kaira and Ahmedabad, and in the Indian States of Lunawara. Balasinore, Idar, etc. When information about these outlaws was communicated to the State, the Police Superintendent was ordered to be on the look out for them if they happened to enter our territory. As a result of our arrangements two Ring-leaders,

Shanker Raiji and Koya Daji, were arrested on 12th May 1919, in the village of Surthuna in this State. For the skill and tact displayed by the Police Officers in this affair, Inspector, Girja Shanker, was given an increment of Rs. 5 p. m., and a money reward of Rs. 300 in cash which included a portion of the sum of Rs. 300 paid by the British Government as a reward. Other Policemen and informers connected with the affairs were also rewarded.

83. *Finger Impression Bureau*—During the year under report 58 Finger Impression Slips of 43 prisoners were prepared and sent to the Rajputana Bureau Office at Mount Abu

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### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

84. *Charge*—The Fouj Buxi, Thakur Dalpat Singh, was in charge of the Department upto 1st January 1919, when the post of Fouj Buxi was abolished. A Clerk does the routine work of the Office and the Subedar looks after drill, etc., of the Force.

85. *Bijaya Pultan*—The actual strength of the Pultan during the year under report was 100 as against 101 in the preceding year. In filling up the vacancies preference is given to Rajput subjects of the State. The men of the Pultan are employed on guard duty at the Palaces and for furnishing escorts to Their Highnesses. They are supplied with uniforms and are regularly drilled. They are armed with 50 Muzzle Loading Guns, taken as a loan from the Police Department.

86. *Fouj*—Further there is a contingent, known as “*Fouj*” of 51 persons, composed chiefly of old servants, who are given maintenance allowances and in return are required to perform light duties such as guarding the gates of the city.

87. *Risala Khas*--This is under Risaldar Kusal Singh, and consists of 15 Sowars who are employed for furnishing escorts and carrying posts.

88. *Artillery*—There are only two serviceable guns, which were presented by the British Government to His Highness Maharawal Udai Singh Bahadur, the great-grand father of the Present Ruler, in recognition of services rendered in the Mutiny of 1857,

### SHRI BIJAYA DHARMA SABHA.

89. The Sabha consists of Hindu members, selected from Officers and from the Public, the latter being representative of almost every community. The Executive Council controls the working of the Sabha with the Diwan as Vice-President and the work of the Sabha is carried on by Babu Bridhi Chand Pabuwat whose designation is Secretary to the Sabha. Among its functions are the management of various temples, regulating their income and expenditure, collection of dues from various villages, keeping their accounts and repairing old temples. Sometimes lectures on religious subjects are arranged by the Sabha. Caste disputes are referred to the Sabha as a consultative body though its decisions are by

no means authoritative unless the Sabha is appointed arbitrator with the consent of both the parties

90. The meeting of the Managing Committee of the Sabha was held 4 times during the year.

91. The new rules for Dapas (Levies) framed by His late Highness in the preceding year, were brought into force during the year under report

92. The Sabha also maintains a Charitable Dispensary called Bijey "Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya" which shows an average daily attendance of 50.

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## WALTERKRIT RAJPUTRA HITKARINI SABHA.

93. The working of the Local Sabha during the year was reported to be satisfactory. The Diwan is the President of the Sabha. It is generally held twice a year on Gangore and Dasera Festivals. During the year under report the Sabha decided 59 cases of Shadi (marriage) and 55 of Gami (death) as against 39 and 29 respectively of the last year. Rao Bhawani Lal was sent to represent Dungarpur at the 29th Session of the General Committee of the Sabha held at Ajmer on 11th December 1918.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

94. *Charge*—The late Thakur Shiva Govind Singh was in charge of the Department till his death on 19th June 1919, after which it remained in charge

of Pundit Ramchandra, B.A., the present incumbent, who is Superintendent of Education and Head Master of the Pinhey School.

95. *Educational Institutions*—A. V. Pinhey School and Devendra Girls' School at the Capital. 11 Vernacular Schools in the Districts, including 3 new Schools, opened during the year at Khadagda, Dhambola and Bhiloda

- (1) The Pinhey School teaches English and Hindi, in addition to other subjects, upto the Rajputana Middle Standard. As the Superintendent mentions in his report, the work of this school was anything but satisfactory owing to insufficient staff and frequent changes therein. These two deficiencies have been removed by the appointment of two new teachers and it is hoped that the school will show better results under the charge of our zealous Head Master
- (2) The Devendra Girls' School teaches Hindi and other subjects upto the Upper Primary Standard and also sewing and embroidery. While there is much truth in what the Superintendent writes about the staff of this school, it must be remembered that situated as Dungarpur is far from a Railway, it is sometimes very difficult to get suitable teachers as it is obvious from the difficulty we had had in securing good teachers for the Pinhey

School. The Superintendent, should look out for a suitable lady teacher who will accept a salary that we can afford to pay.

- (3). *Districts Schools*—These Schools teach Hindi upto the Upper Primary or Lower Primary Standard. In these schools, too, the more or less unsatisfactory condition of which the Superintendent complaints is in a great measure due to the difficulty of getting a suitable staff. Any suggestion from the Superintendent concerning an improvement in these schools will receive due consideration.

96. Appendix No. XI gives particulars regarding the above Educational Institutions in the State.

97. The State maintains two students in the Matriculation Class, Government High School, Ajmer, and one is studying for B. S. C at St. John College, Agra. Their total annual expenses come to Rs. 837-1-0. Besides these, the State also gives scholarships to successful students of the Pinhey School to a value of Rs. 150 per annum.

98. *Rajput Boarding House*—This is, as its name implies, exclusively for the benefit of Rajput boys, who owing to insufficient means cannot afford education at the Mayo College. The number of inmates at the end of the year was 10 as against 14 in the preceding year

99 The total cost of Education was Rs. 8786-7-1 as against Rs. 6,406-15-0 in the preceding year, the

the year under report was Rs. 39,380-7-3 in cash and Rs. 2000 0-0 in Jewellery, which with its interest of Rs. 1,935-8-0 and Rs. 12,328-0-0 the grant from Reserves and Investments comes to Rs. 49,636-14-8 in cash and Rs. 6,007-0-7 in Jewellery.

(c). *The Grain Reserve Fund*.—This Fund, started as a provision against years of scarcity, did not receive any addition this year. The stock amounts to 650 maunds and 8 seers, 369 maunds and  $\frac{3}{4}$  seers having been sold this year.

(d). *Fodder Reserve Fund*.—This Fund, started last year, received no addition during the year under report owing to scarcity. Most of the old stock having been sold to relieve distress caused by the scarcity, only one stack weighing nearly 2,000 maunds remains balance.

(e). Payments made for jewellery and ornaments purchased by His late Highness amounted to Rs. 36,911-3 3, which, with Rs. 47,409-14-4 devoted towards this object during the preceding two years, comes to Rs. 84,321-1-7.

113. *Government of India Loan*.—At the end of the year under report, the State owed to the Govern-



ment of India Rs. 55,000 an amount of Rs 20,000 having been paid up during the year. This balance is part of the amount of Rs 5,25,000 borrowed by the State from the Government of India at different times.

It is great pleasure to note that the whole balance of debt was paid to the Government in the first month of the Current year and the State is now completely free from any debt.

114. *Gross Revenue*.—The gross revenue of the year under report was Rs. 6,47,999-9-1 as against Rs. 5,98,321-8-11 in the preceding year and Rs. 4,88,232-12-9, the average of the preceding five years. The increase is mainly accounted for by the receipt of Tika Money. Besides the Tika Money, the gross revenue includes extra ordinary receipts amounting to an aggregate of nearly Rs. 40500. Thus the real State revenue of the year amounts to Rs. 4,93,000.

115. *Expenditure* —The total expenditure of the State during the year under review was Rs. 5,18,907-5-2 was against Rs. 5,43,462-10-11, showing a saving of Rs. 24,555-5-9 over the last year's expenses.

Owing to the lamented demise of His late Highness and the funeral obsequise and ceremonies that had to be performed, and the scarcity, there was an extra-ordinary demand on the resources of the State, which had to incur extra expenses, amounting to nearly Rs. 1,42,000 which reduces the real ordinary annual expenditure for the year under report to Rs. 3,77,000 against an ordinary annual revenue of Rs. 4,93,000 which will be deemed reasonably satisfactory.

116. *Financial Condition of the State.*—I submit that the State is in a sound financial condition, despite His Highness late Maharawal's generous contributions to charities and the liberal financial assistance he rendered to Government during the War, followed by the unusual expenses of a year of scarcity, we have paid off all our debts and accumulated a reserve of money. I wish cordially to acknowledge the loyal assistance I have received from my subordinates who have assisted me to attain this satisfactory result. The State is now completely free from debt for the first time for very many years.

## CHAPTER X.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

117. *Charge.*—The State Engineer, Sardar Partapsinha, was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

118. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 53,187-6-10 as against Rs. 61,407-11-6 in the preceding year. This amount includes the sum of Rs. 12,739-5-3, devoted to Relief Works during the year.

119. *Civil Works.*—Among the Civil Works taken in hand whether in progress or completed, the following deserve mention.—

(a). *Shri Bijaya Raj Kajeshwar Temple.*—The work of the main temple was completed during the year. Only some outer work in connection with surrounding court remains to be done.

(b). Mahua Godown at Bori Distillery, the construction of this was taken in hand last year and was completed this year with the exception of a small portion of roofing.

120. *Repairs*.—Usual repairs, additions and alterations to Police stations, Nakas and other State buildings and temples were executed.

121. *Irrigation*.—Some tanks breached during the year by the rains were restored.

121. *Communications*.—The main fair weather roads were maintained in good order.

124. *Miscellaneous Works* —Miscellaneous works include petty repairs and constructions.

125. Appendix No XV shows the total expenditure of Public Works Department in detail.

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## APPENDICIES.

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# APPENDIX I.

*Names of High-Officials in the Dungarpur State, showing the personnel during the Samvat year 1975—76—  
(A. D. 1918-19).*

No.	Names.	Designation.	REMARKS.
1	Mr. Mohan Lal Tara Chand Shah	Diwan.	Up to 31st December 1918
2	Thakur Sheogovind Singh	Private Secretary to His Highness.	" 2nd September 1919
3	Dr. Chhagan Lal Kaji	Personal Physician to H. H.	
4	P. Balwant Rao Ram Ohandra	Judicial Officer.	
5	Sardar Pratap Singh	State Engineer.	
6	Dr. Kamlanand	Medical Officer.	
7	Dr. Chhagan Lal Kaji	" "	Up to 2nd September 1919
8	Thakur Sheogovind Singh	Superintendent of Education.	From 3rd September 1919.
9	P. Ram Ohandra, B. A.	" "	Up to 19th June 1919
10	Gandhi Sukh Lal	Revenue Officer.	From 1st October 1919
11	Sardar Pratap Singh	" "	Up to 3rd May 1919
12	Baboo Soowa Lal Rawat	Controller of Customs and Chief Excise Officer.	From 4th May 1919.
13	Rai Bahadur Seth Sobhagmal Dhadha	Treasurer.	Up to 25th November 1919.
14	Baboo Mulidhar Bhargava	State Accountant.	
15	Lala Ramhet Lal Agarwal	House Hold Officer	From 1st January, 1919.
16	Gandhi Nathu Lal	Superintendent of Customs.	Up to 10th January 1919.
17	Chatur Bhai	" "	From 3rd February 1919
18	Thakur Ranjeet Singh	Fauj Bakshi.	Up to 31st December 1918
19	M. Mohammed Chouhan	Forest Officer.	
20	P. Ram Chandra, B. A.	Head Master.	
21	Thakur Ranjeet Singh	Police Superintendent.	
22	Lala Ambikaprasad	Motmid at Udaipur.	

23	Lala Charanji Lal	...	State Vakeel at Uadipur.	
24	Baboo Birdi Chand	..	Guest House Officer and Secretary	
		'...	Sri V. Dharmasabha.	Up to 11th April 1919.
25	M. Bashir Khan	...	Motmid Ijlai Gair.	From 12th April 1919.
26	M. Sadrud-din Khan	...	" " "	
27	Syad Imam Ali	...	Superintendent of Jail.	
28	Mehta Mani Lal	...	Zilledar Sagwara.	
29	Dr. Bhairon Lal	...	Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Sagwara D.	Up to 4th September 1919.
30	Dr. Tulshi Ram	...	" " "	
31	Dr. Kamlanand, L. Pandya	...	" " "	From 31st September 1919.

# APPENDIX II.

Statement of rainfall in the Dungarpur State for Sambat year 1975-76, (A. D. 1918-1919).

No.	Name of Station.	October 1918.		November 1918.		December 1918.		January 1919.		February 1919.		March 1919.		April 1919.		May 1919.		June 1919.		July 1919.		August 1919.		September 1919.		Total.		Total of last year.		Average of last 5 years.		Remarks.
		Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
1	Dungarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Antri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Aspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dawal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Dhambola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Galiakote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Ganeshpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sagwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sobla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Genji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Kanba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...









## APPENDIX IV:

*Customs Tariff of the Dungarpur State, for the Samvat year  
1975-76—(A. D. 1918-19).*

No.	Name of Articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.	Remarks.
EXPORT.				
1	Food grains	Maund	11 0 0	Raised to Rs. 2/8/- since 19-6-19.
2	Gur	"	0 5 0	
3	Ghee	"	10 0 0	
4	Cotton	"	0 2 0	
5	Oil and oil seeds	"	0 10 0	
6	Garlic	"	0 2 0	
7	Spices	"	0 10 0	
8	Hemp and Wool	"	0 10 0	
9	Cattle—	"	"	
	(a) Cow in dowery or gift	Head.	1 0 0	On head load, two bullock cart and 4 bullock cart load.
	„ in Exchange	"	1 0 0	
	„ Ordinary	"	15 0 0	
	(b) Bullock in dowery or gift	"	2 0 0	
	„ in Exchange	"	2 0 0	
	„ Ordinary	"	10 0 0	
	(c) Buffalo female in dowery or gift.	"	2 0 0	
	„ Ordinary	"	5 0 0	
	(d) Buffalo male	"	2 0 0	
	(e) Sheep and Goat	"	0 4 0	
10	Hides (a) large	Score.	20 0 0	
	(b) small	"	2 8 0	
11	Bones	Cart.	1 0 0	
12	Mahuwa	Maund.	2 0 0	
13	Gum and Lac	"	0 10 0	
14	Wax and honey	"	1 4 0	
15	Asbestos	"	0 1 0	
16	Timber	"	Rs. 50/-	
17	Grass	"	75/- 100/-	
18	Awal bark	Maund.	0 10 0	
19	Oil Cakes	"	1 0 0	
20	Punwar	"	1 0 0	
21	Shoes	Pair.	0 1 0	
IMPORT.				
1	Gur	Maund.	0 10 0	Reduced 2/- since 19-6-19.
2	Mahwa flower and Nuts	"	0 1 0	
3	Salt	"	0 2 0	
4	Sugar	"	0 10 0	
5	Tobacco	"	1 14 0	
6	Cloth of all kinds	"	2 8 0	
7	Cotton and Cotton yarn	"	0 5 0	
8	Kerosine Oil	"	0 10 0	
9	Kirana and fruits	"	0 10 0	
10	Gum Resins	"	0 10 0	
11	Spices	"	0 10 0	
12	Piece—goods	"	1 9 0	
13	Iron	"	0 10 0	
14	Copper, brass, zinc, etc.	"	1 9 0	
15	Opium up to 5 Tolss	Tolas.	0 2 0	

# APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the results of Appeals (Criminal and Civil) filed in the Legislative Council against the decisions of the 1st Class Magistrate and Civil Judge, for the Samvat year 1975-76—(A. I). 1918-19).

Details.	DISPOSED OF												Remarks.												
	Balance.		Admit- ted.		Total.		Reject- ed.		Confirm- ed.		Modified.			Revers- ed.		Quashed.		Further enquiry ordered		Referred		Total.		Pending.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
CRIMINAL.																									
Criminal Appeals ...	3	4	22	31	25	35	...	...	11	13	3	3	8	15	1	1	...	...	1	...	22	32	3	3	
CIVIL.																									
Civil Appeals ...	1	2	5	5	6	7	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	1	1	

[illegible]

## APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts, in the Dungarpur State, for the Samvat year 1975-76—(A. D. 1918-19).

Name of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.											PERSONS DISPOSED OF					Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial in 1918-19.						Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year		
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.									
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Legislative Council	...	9	...	13	...	...	...	...		...	13	1	...	10	...	...	2		
Sadar Adalat Foujdari	289	354	5	168	88	103	1	15		322	380	88	135	147	9	...	1		
Criminal Zilla Court Sagwara	112	155	...	62	36	152	...	...		164	25	138	54	58	...	...	...		
Total	401	518	5	243	124	255	1	15		486	418	227	189	215	9	...	3		

# APPENDIX VIII.

*Civil Works, results of applications for execution of decrees in the Dungarpur State for the Samvat year 1975-76—*  
*(A. D. 1918-19).*

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.			Value of Opening Balance for the present year			Applications brought to Registrar.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the present year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Rs			Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
Sadar Adalat Diwan	67	109		Rs 5,336	202	137	269	246	Rs. 14,358	160	108	Rs 5,836	109	138	Rs 9,022	44	47	17				
Zila Office of Sagwara	14	5		84	118	38	132	43	1,391	127	32	1,000	5	11	391	10	1	..				
Total ...	81	114		5,920	320	175	401	289	16,249	287	140	6,836	114	149	9,413	54	48	17				

# APPENDIX IX.

Showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock up in the Dungarpur State during the  
Samsat year 1975-76, (A. D. 1918-19.)

Station.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.						DAILY AVERAGE		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
	TOTAL.											
	Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Dungarpur	1	18	146	139	164	31	30	45	Rs. 3320	16	One convict died on 9.11.18.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	82	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	162	...	









## APPENDIX XII.

*Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Dungarpur State for the Samvat year 1975—76—(A. D 1918-19)*

Name of Dispensaries.	Number of out patients.	Inpatients.					Daily average of out-patients.	Expenditure.		Remarks.
		Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died		Rs.	A. P.	
Dungarpur	14,129	23	16	6	1	...	77.66	3,198	11 0	
Sagwara	13,099	10	5	4	1	...	64.38	1,457	11 6	
Total	27,228	33	21	10	2	...	142.24	6,066	6 6	







XIV	Registration fees and sale of Non-Judicial Stamps	...	...	1,923	10	6	1,923	10	6	1,952	13	11	...	...	...	...
XV	Net profit of Shri Kamechandra, Laxman Bank	...	...	9,134	4	1	9,134	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVI	† Miscellaneous	829	13	0	3,812	14	2	4,642	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Ordinary	14,438	2	8	4,88,885	15	5	5,03,324	2	1	4,75,624	4	2	5,45,683	1	3
XVII	Penalty from Jagirdars on their failure to supply recruits for Garrison Duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVIII	Nazrana on the occasion of the Teeka ceremony of His Highness	8,614	2	0	...	...	...	8,614	2	0	6,061	8	0	41,128	7	6
XIX	Nazrana on the succession of His Highness	...	...	...	1,14,300	0	0	1,14,300	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
XX	His late Highness's private money	...	...	...	5,797	14	0	5,797	14	0	5,297	14	0	...	...	500
XXI	Refunds	8,869	1	0	27,036	6	7	27,036	6	7	26,036	6	7	...	...	1,000
XXII	† Miscellaneous	583	4	3	12,977	14	1	21,846	15	1	4,456	7	7	4,493	5	9
	Total Extraordinary	18,066	7	3	16,443	3	9	17,026	8	0	16,223	0	9	7,016	10	5
	Total ordinary & Extraordinary	32,504	9	1	1,76,555	6	5	1,94,621	13	8	1,72,375	4	11	52,638	7	8
	Total receipts	...	...	...	6,65,441	5	10	6,97,945	15	9	6,47,999	9	1	5,98,321	8	11
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,47,999	9	1	5,98,321	8	11
	Grand Total including opening balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,06,293	4	2	6,01,756	6	0

\*This head was formerly termed "Refunds" and included Refund of Taccavi advances. Now these have been shown separately under Head XXI below.

†Formerly this included recovery of border court decrease which are now shown under head XXI below.

‡Formerly this included Refund of loan to the Jagirdar of Thakarda which has now been properly shown under head XXI.









